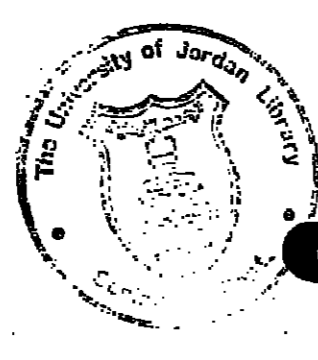


In today's Jordan Times...

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Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تلیمز یومیة سیاسیة تجلیة عن المؤسسة الصحیفة الأردنیة "الرأی"

Today's Weather table with columns for Overnight, Low, High, Daytime, Amman, Aqaba, Deserts, Jordan Valley and sunset/sunrise times.

Page 6, Number 1699 AMMAN, SATURDAY JULY 4, 1981 - RAMADAN 3, 1401 Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

Crown Prince in BBC interview here's only one option, and that's Palestinian

AMMAN, July 3 (Petra) - His Highness Crown Prince Hassan has reaffirmed that the option which will realise peace in the Middle East is the Palestinian option...



He also outlined the dangers inherent in Israel's policy of expanding the circle of its aggression to include other Arab states which lately included the Iraqi nuclear reactor.

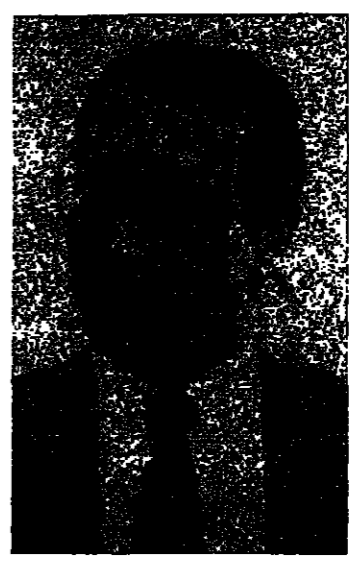
Jordan remembers Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf



Sharif Fawwaz Sharaf, brother of late Prime Minister Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf, and Sharif Fawwaz' wife pray at the tomb of the late prime minister on Friday, backed by other worshippers.

AMMAN, July 3 (Petra) - On the first anniversary of the death of the late Prime Minister Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf, Prime Minister Mudar Badran, accompanied by the chief of the royal court, the court minister and cabinet ministers and friends of the late premier today visited his tomb and paid tribute to his achievements.

Mr. Sadat opposed the idea when it was put to him by the late premier during a visit to Egypt to discuss the subject, Mr. Badran said.



Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf

They laid wreaths on the tomb in the royal cemetery and recited verses from the Holy Koran. They were met with the late premier's brother Sharif Fawwaz Sharaf who is Jordan's ambassador to the United States.

Mr. Badran said that Abdul Hamid Sharaf had always supported the idea of forming a joint Arab delegation to discuss a solution of the Middle East problem at an international conference.

White House retracts statement 16s for Israel - not yet

LONDON, July 3 (R) - A White House spokesman said President Reagan had not yet decided whether to send F-16 fighter-bombers, including four held back after Israel an Iraqi nuclear reactor last month.

White House spokesman Larry Speakes, reversing a statement made earlier, said a decision was still pending on the scheduled July 17 shipment of another six F-16s to Israel in addition to the four which were held back.

Likud, Labour 48 each: Begin faces uphill task

TEL AVIV, July 3 (R) - Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin marked time in his efforts to construct a new coalition government today, pending the final result of last Tuesday's general election.

sources said there was no way that Mr. Peres could satisfy the group's demands for far-reaching religious legislation.



Menachem Begin

With vote-counting almost completed, the latest projection gave both Mr. Begin's Likud bloc and Labour 48 of the 120 Knesset (parliament) seats.

After a few months, the strains will come too great and Begin's government will fall apart, leaving us to pick up the pieces," he said.

King Hassan expresses optimism on Western Saharan referendum

RABAT, July 3 (R) - King Hassan of Morocco has said he expects the referendum to be held in the Western Sahara this year will confirm that the people of the disputed area wish to be part of Morocco.

meeting on Nairobi, is intended to resolve the five-year-old conflict between Moroccan forces and Algerian-backed Polisario Front guerrillas fighting for the independence of the former Spanish colony.

their allegiance to him or their participation in elections held since Morocco took over the territory's administration.

Zahle breathes a deep sigh

JULY 3 (R) - The dislodged waived her claim in the air and shouted: "day, we will bury the coffin."

The Falangists complained that the Syrians still controlled Zahle's most strategic and sacred spot - the site of a huge statue of the Madonna perched over this once beautiful town in the foothills of Lebanon's Sannin Mountains.

Gromyko arrives in Warsaw for high-level discussions

WARSAW, July 3 (R) - Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko arrived here today a few hours after a major Polish government reshuffle aimed at gearing the country to tackle its crippling economic crisis.

Polish officials expect the visit to be brief and friendly, as it was described when it was announced several days ago.

However, Mr. Gromyko is expected to communicate Moscow's concern over some recent developments, particularly the election of delegates to the party congress, which threw out many of the old guard, and what Moscow sees as a breakdown in law and order.



King Hassan II

Mitterrand assails U.S. C. America involvement

PARIS, July 3 (A.P.) - Socialist President Francois Mitterrand has "serious reservations" about U.S. policy in Central America and believes the West should help the oppressed people of the region rather than support oppressive regimes, according to an interview published in Le Monde.

"It is not a question of communist subversion," he continued, "but a refusal to put up with misery and subservience. The West would be better advised to help these people rather than to try to contain them under the boot of repression."

Baghdad wants to improve ties with Moscow

BEIRUT, July 3 (R) - Iraq said today it wanted to improve its relations with the Soviet Union, the official Iraqi News Agency (INA) reported.

U.S. envoy to S. Arabia says AWACS deal will come through

JEDDAH, June 3 (A.P.) - The new U.S. ambassador to Saudi Arabia said he is confident the controversial sale of five Airborne Warning and Control Systems and F-15 enhancement equipment to the kingdom will be approved by the U.S. Congress.

ressed to Mr. Reagan asking him to abandon the proposal to sale the sophisticated planes.

ations between the two countries if the sale is halted as demanded by the Jewish lobby.

NATIONAL

New building to commemorate late premier



AMMAN, July 3 (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein yesterday visited the site where a new building to house the World Affairs Council and to be named after late Prime Minister Abdul Hamid Sharaf will be constructed. On the site, King Hussein unveiled a plaque raised in commemoration of the late premier, who died of a heart attack one year ago today. At a ceremony held on the occasion, Minister of Information Adnan Abu Odeh delivered a speech in which he paid tribute to Sharif Abdul Hamid, who he said had dedicated his life to the service of his King and his country. The ceremony was attended by the wife of the late

premier, Mrs. Layla Sharaf; Chief of the Royal Court Ahmad Al Lawzi; Court Minister Amer Fhamash, Commander-in-Chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces, Lt. Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker and members of the diplomatic community in Jordan. The World Affairs Council, of which King Hussein is the honorary chairman, has announced that it will organise a seminar on Arab solidarity in November, and that it will present an annual award in the name of Abdul Hamid Sharaf to a citizen of the Arab World who makes a significant contribution towards the advancement of the Arab Nation on any front.

NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

Lending is rising steadily

AMMAN, July 3 (J.T.) — Loans granted by specialised lending institutions in Jordan have increased noticeably over the past three years, according to the Central Bank. It said that these loans totalled JD 104 million in 1978, JD 131 million in 1979 and JD 163 million in 1980. The biggest money lending institution last year was the Housing Bank, which granted the public and Jordanian institutions JD-103 million, the bank added.

Irbid to get more water

IRBID, July 3 (Petra) — The Water Supply Corporation (WSC) in Irbid Governorate announced yesterday that it will increase the water supply to the city to 7,000 cubic metres daily instead of the present rate of 5,000 cubic metres. The added amount of water will start reaching the city as of next week after the generators which operate the water pumps in the Hofa region have been repaired, a WSC spokesman said.

CAEU aide returns

AMMAN, July 3 (Petra) — The assistant secretary general of the Amman-based Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU), Mr. Nasuh Al Barghouthi, returned to Amman last night after a visit to Baghdad which lasted several days. Mr. Barghouthi discussed with Iraqi ministers economic matters and the CAEU's role in strengthening ties among various Arab League organisations.

Ramadan service at Hussein Mosque



AMMAN, July 3 (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein joined the congregation at Friday prayers held at the Grand Hussein Mosque in Amman today. The congregation heard a sermon delivered by Sheikh Ibrahim Al Qattan, the Islamic chief justice, who called on Muslims to cooperate in doing good to others, especially during the holy month of Ramadan. Sheikh Ibrahim also explained the meaning of the Ramadan fast and the ideals and

values of Islam in promoting love for mankind. Attending the prayers were also Prime Minister Mudar Badran, Chief of the Royal Court Ali Al Lawzi, Court Minister Amer Fhamash, Commander-in-Chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces Lt. Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Famel Al Sharif the director of Public Security, Maj. Gen. Moun Fhalil.

The American Centre cordially invites the public to an exhibition of photographs of the American West by the famous American photographer Ansel Adams.

The exhibition will be open from 9:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Sunday through Thursday until July 9.

Sharaf's sons visit battalion

AMMAN, July 3 (Petra) — The two sons of late Prime Minister Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf, Nasser and Faris, on Wednesday paid a visit to the army battalion named after their father, stationed in southern Jordan. They watched military exercises and other troop activity, and the end of the visit, they were presented with token gifts to commemorate the elapse of one year since their father's death.

Poison peaches kill two Karak children

KARAK, July 3 (J.T.) — Five children of the same family were admitted yesterday to the Karak government hospital, where two of them were pronounced dead on arrival. Hospital sources said they were poisoned by eating peaches that had been sprayed by pesticide.

In Amman, a 28-year-old man shot and killed his own sister, a widow identified by police only as A.M. No reason was given for the killing. The man was apprehended and found in possession of an unlicensed gun with which he committed his crime.

Also in Amman, a woman complained to the police that her neighbour, identified as S.A., had robbed nearly JD 2,500 from her home. She said that she had hidden the money in a plastic bag under her bed, and later had to leave the house for 15 minutes, returning to discover that the money had vanished. She suspected her nearest neighbour of stealing the money and police are investigating.

According to the Public Security Directorate, four people were killed and 16 were injured in 17 road accidents which occurred in Jordan in the past 24 hours.

Anani back from ILO

AMMAN, July 3 (Petra) — Labour Minister Jawad Al Anani returned to Amman this evening after leading Jordan's delegation to the International Labour Organisation (ILO's) 67th conference in Geneva, the subsequent meetings of Arab labour ministers and an international meeting on immigration which ended in Geneva today.

The ILO conference discussed a report on Israel's violations of international laws submitted to the organisation's director general by a fact-finding mission which had visited the occupied Arab territories. Dr. Anani said he himself submitted a Jordanian memo to the ILO meeting further adding to the mission's report.

The other Arab delegations to the conference have asked that an annual day be named in which to manifest world support for Arab workers, and this proposal will be discussed at the next ILO meeting, Dr. Anani said.

Jordan along with eight other Asian countries have decided at the conference to join the ILO Asian group, Dr. Anani added.

During the conference, he said, the Jordanian delegation signed an agreement with the Arab Labour Organisation (ALO) under which the Jordanian Labour Ministry will receive \$527,000 in assistance.

Transport Ministry plan to revamp intercity bus

AMMAN, July 3 (J.T.) — Minister of Transport Ali Suheimat was quoted by Al Ra'i newspaper today as saying that detailed studies carried out to promote public transport and help citizens commute more easily between Amman and major cities in Jordan.

The Ministry of Transport is at present endeavouring to replace the old buses operating along several routes with new, more comfortable and safer models in view of the growing economic activity and travel in the country, Mr. Suheimat said.

The ministry will set up specialised transport companies and incorporate them into the activities of the Public Transport Corporation which is now expanding its activities around the country, he added. Each transport



Ali Suheimat

company will be required 10 buses for its operations, will be placed under the revision of the Ministry of Transport.

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WHAT'S GOING ON

Exhibitions

An exhibition of Palestinian handicrafts, at the Ramallah So Society's headquarters, Interior Ministry Circle in Jabal Huss.

"City Reflections", displaying photographs of the City of Lux by Brian Wigginton, at the British Council in Jabal Amman

An exhibition of photographs of the American West by the American photographer Ansel Adams, at the American Centre, Third Circle in Jabal Amman.

Bazaar

A Bazaar display at the AUB alumni club, open to the pub

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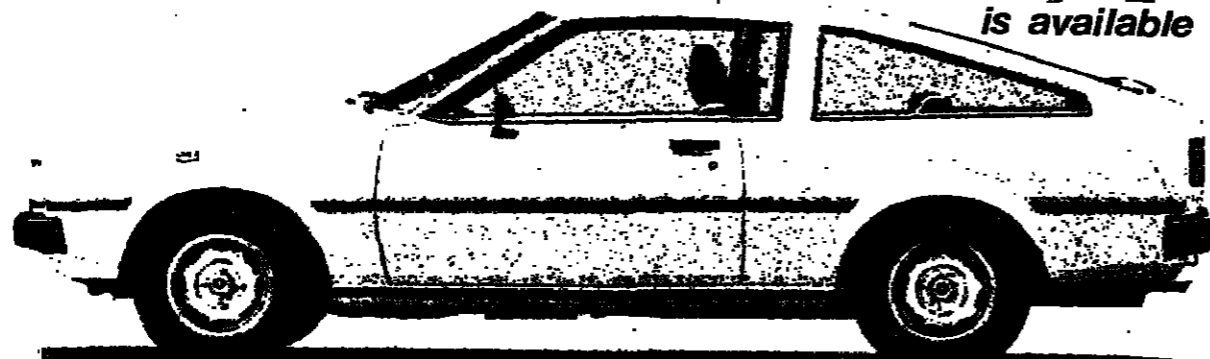
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مركزنا ملت الأمل

AMMAN — When the Arab Tourism Union (ATU) was established in 1954, only nine Arab states participated in its activities. Now, the union's importance derives not only from the fact that it enjoys the membership of all Arab League states, but from "active efforts on the part of member states to transform the union into a specialised Arab League organisation," according to ATU secretary general Dr. Abdul Rahman Abu Rabah.

"In fact the union had remained stagnant since its establishment in 1954, when it was decided that ATU headquarters should be moved to Jerusalem," Dr. Abu Rabah said. The occupation of the West Bank and Jerusalem was a setback for Arab tourism, but since then some joint Arab tourism activities such as conferences have been held.

The first Arab tourism ministers' conference was held in Cairo in 1968. Its major result was the formulation of a comprehensive Arab tourism policy, which forms the guidelines for the ATU's activities. In 1974, the second Arab tourism ministers' conference was held in Damascus.

An unevenly-distributed amount of interest in tourism in the Arab World has led Arab countries to set up different types of administrations to take care of tourism. While some countries have full-fledged tourism ministries, others have authorities that subordinate to the ministries. Information, Dr. Abu Rabah said. "But the meeting of the Arab Economic and Social Council in 80 in Amman was a landmark where the participants decided to transform the ATU into the Arab Tourism Organisation," he said. All Arab countries have signed an agreement on the change, but it has been ratified only by Iraq, Syria, the Palestine Liberation Organisation, Algeria and North Yemen. "The other Arab states will certainly follow suit, as the ratification process takes time," Dr. Abu Rabah said.

But he added that the agreement would have to be fully ratified by all ATU member states at the next Arab Tourism Ministers' Conference, originally to convene on June 20. The conference has been put off to a later date due to present circumstances in the Arab World. The structure of the new Arab Tourism Organisation will be totally different from that of the ATU, according to Dr. Abu Rabah. He said that the executive committee of the ATU will be replaced by a new executive council,

From ATU to ATO

MOHAMMAD AYISH Union, and the set-up of its proposed successor, the Arab Tourism Organisation.

elects by members for a two-year term. The organisation will have a general assembly made up of representatives from all member states.

New goals
The new organisation will also work to achieve new goals that were not among the ATU's objectives. The ATU charter calls for

employing the union's best endeavours for the creation of a pan-Arab integrated tourism market. It also attempts "vigorously" to remove all obstacles



The Treasury at Jordan's Petra

The plan also urges the establishment of transportation and communication systems in the Arab World to facilitate mobility of tourists and the flow of information.

In the field of training, the ATO plan calls for expanding existing training centres as well as holding seminars and workshops for trainees in the tourism industry.

Tourism 'common market'

"The ATO will also make a unique contribution to tourism in the Arab World in the form of the Arab Common Tourism Market (ACTM)," Dr. Abu Rabah said. He added that all Arab League member states are welcome to join the ACTM, and non-member states may conclude agreements with the market.

The market would be run by a higher council comprising Arab ministers of tourism in member countries. It will draw up and implement the Arab tourism strategy, take decisions to activate the tourism industry and arbitrate in all conflicts pertaining to the implementation of the ACTM agreement.

The technical apparatus of the ACTM would include a Tourism Information Fund, a central touristic planning system, an Arab centre for tourism studies, an Arab tourism development fund and an Arab tourism and hotel training institute.

"The objectives and activities of tourism in the Arab countries differ fundamentally in comparison with other areas of the world," Dr. Abu Rabah said. Tourism in the Arab World aims at satisfying the basic needs of the Arab people and simultaneously raising their economical, social and cultural standards, he said.

A compact study of Arab tourist traffic by the ATU indicates that Arab tourists account for 40 to 60 per cent of the total tourist traffic in the eastern Arab countries. Such Arab tourism, however, constitutes only 10 per cent of tourism in North African Arab countries.

The study also showed that scheduled air flights are the major means of transport used by Arab and foreign tourists; charter flights are negligible. The study went on to identify some weaknesses in the facilities and services offered to Arab tourists in the eastern Arab countries, particularly accommodation; services needed by visitors such as businessmen, groups, social visitors and students; sports facilities and health services.

The study also found a weakness in the tourism activity structure on the official level, and in private tourism enterprises.

facing tourism expansion and all restrictions hindering the flow of touristic traffic in the Arab World. The union also encourages the establishment of Arab tourism regions, and the implementation of joint Arab tourism projects and plans.

Under its projected goals, the new Arab Tourism Organisation (ATO) will work to develop and encourage tourism on the pan-Arab and national levels in the Arab World. But to achieve that goal, the ATO will have to take a number of actions that all call for the creation of a unified Arab tourism strategy — which is absent at present.

The ATO's plan of action also calls for more research and studies to be used as a basis for any future tourism policy in the Arab World. It provides for enhancing the level of tourism training in the Arab World, as well as for catching up with the late and most up-to-date trends in tourism.

Another outstanding difference between the ATU and the ATO is that under the new arrangement the private sector will have the chance to play a major role in tourism development. "The private sector is an important part of tourism development, and while it is excluded from ATU activities, it will be given special attention in the plans of the ATO," Dr. Abu Rabah said.

But while the new organisation plans to launch its own programmes, it will not start completely from scratch. Dr. Abu Rabah said that the achievements of the ATU would be used as a basis for all action to be undertaken by the ATO.

The ATO will continue to sponsor Arab tourism conferences, which will however be expanded to include Arab ministers of related areas such as information, culture and transport.

The ATO will also carry on the establishment of the Arab hotel training institute and the tourism information fund, as well as the Arab unions for tourist guides, writers and restaurant owners.

With regard to touristic services and facilities, the ATO will follow up on resolutions taken by previous Arab tourism conferences, it will also set up a special committee to examine the viability of those decisions, and obstacles in the way of their implementation.

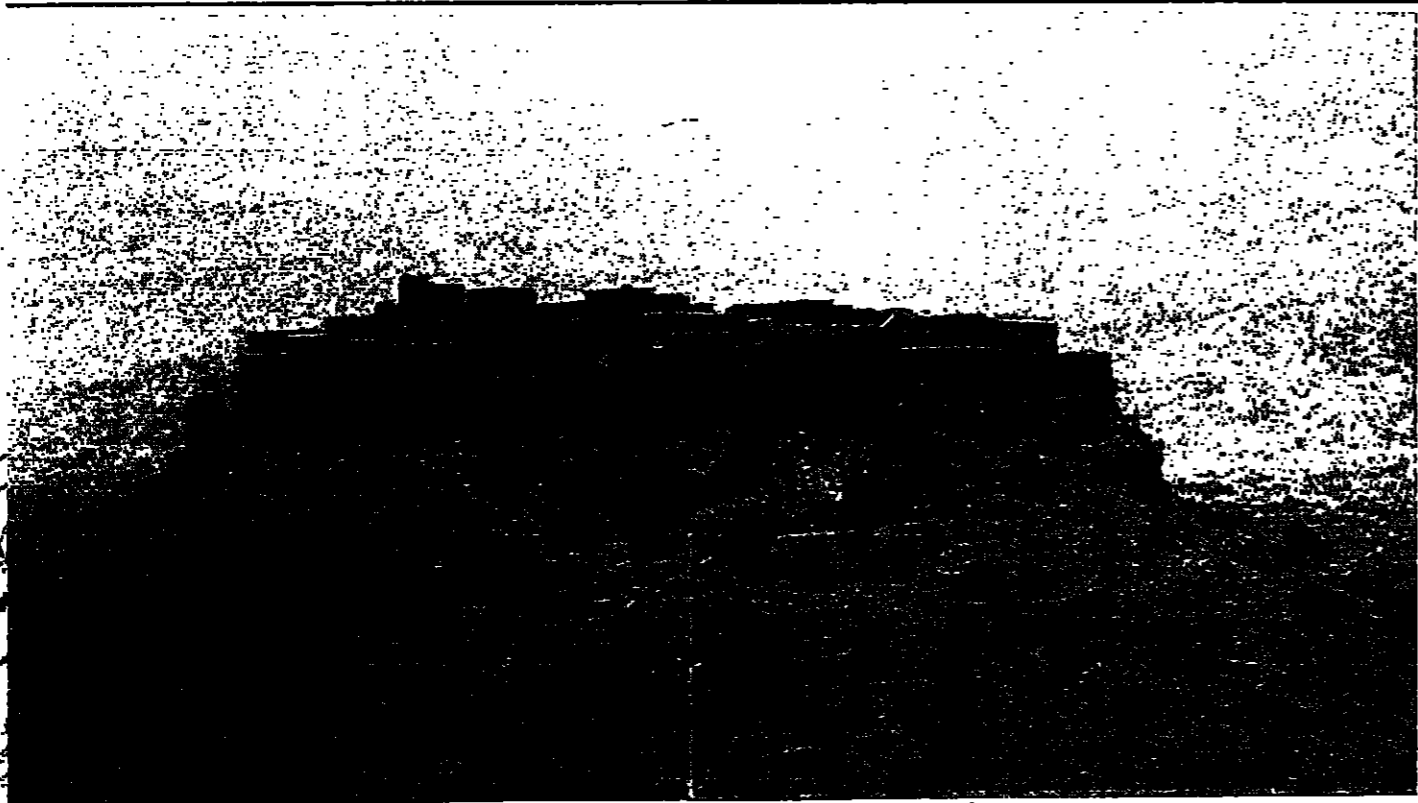
Unified policy

In development and investment, the ATO will adopt a unified Arab tourism policy to develop the industry in Arab states. It will also conduct studies and research on the present tourism

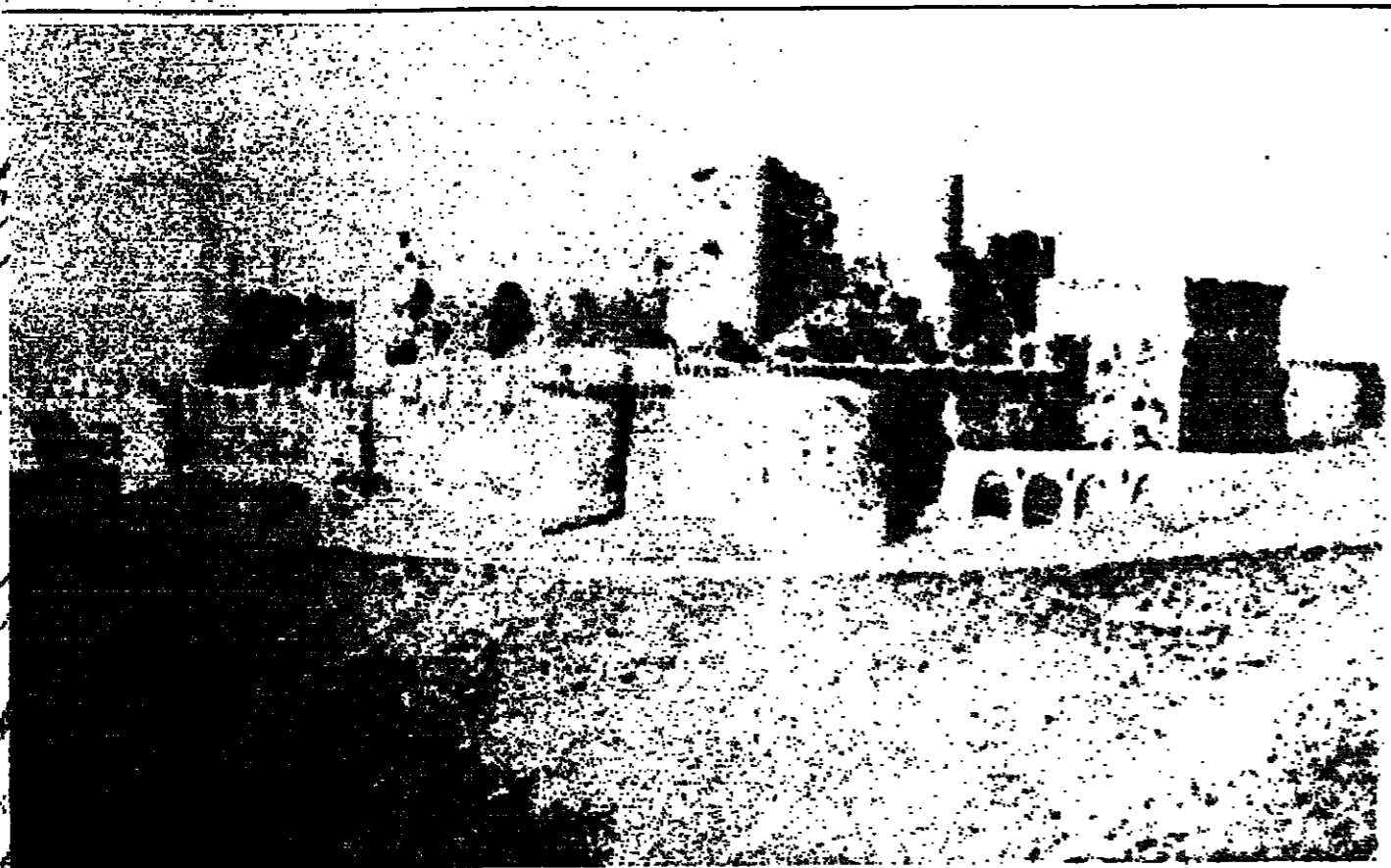
situation in the Arab World, and hold an international seminar to tackle tourism-related issues in the Arab World.

Tourism marketing is also an important element of the ATO policy. The ATO marketing plan calls for supply and demand studies on the marketing situation, as well as some on common marketing opportunities. It also provides for specialised studies on varieties of tourism in the Arab World, in cooperation with Arab airline companies and hotel chains in the region.

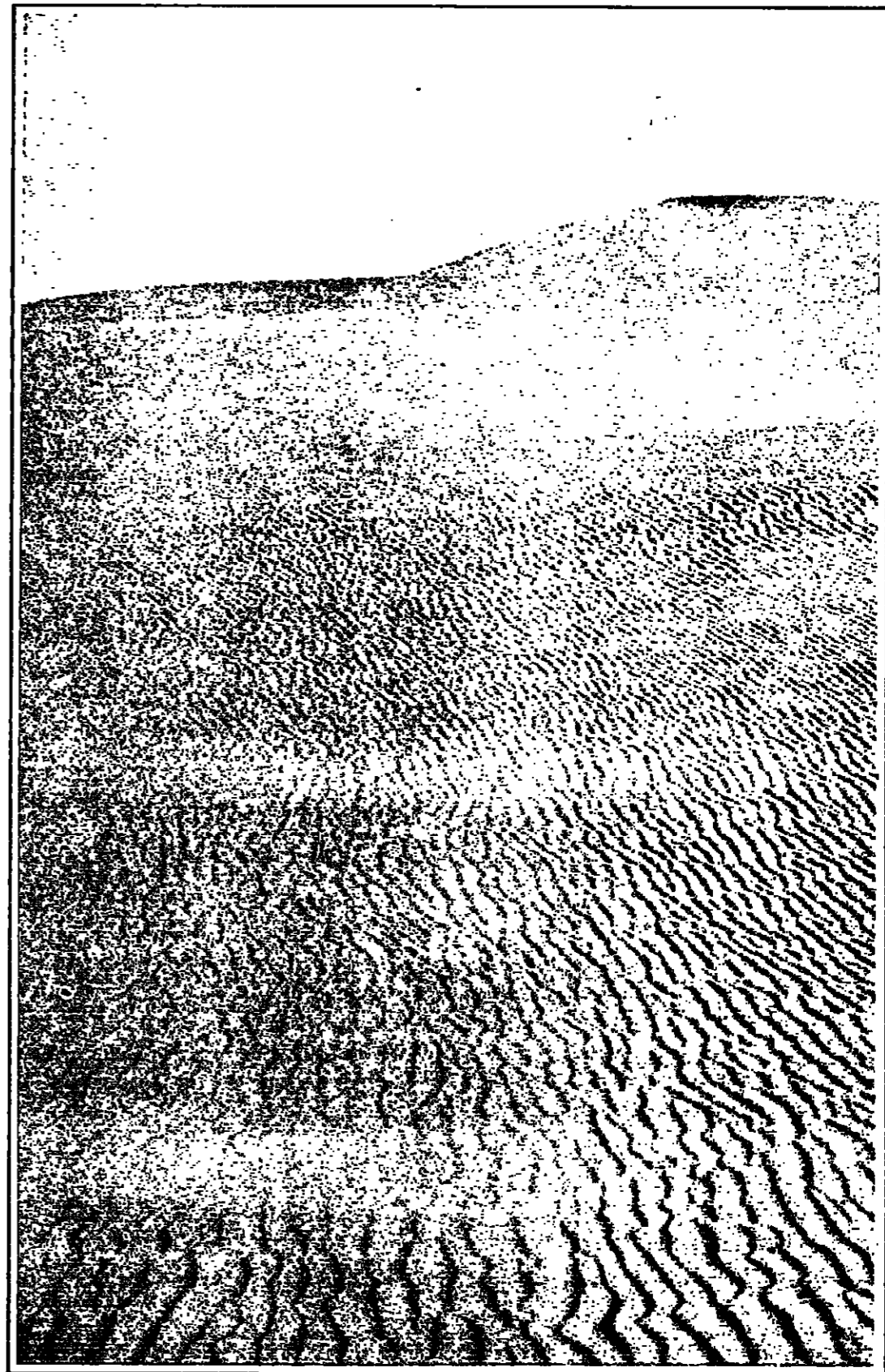
ies on the marketing situation, as well as some on common marketing opportunities. It also provides for specialised studies on varieties of tourism in the Arab World, in cooperation with Arab airline companies and hotel chains in the region.



Scenic view in Morocco



Older castle in Syria: the heritage of the past draws swarms of tourists.



Sand dunes in Saudi Arabia's striking Empty Quarter

Jordan Times

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Working on settlements: poverty gives no choice

By Awad Abdul Fattah

AFTER THE OCCUPATION of the West Bank and Gaza Strip by Israel in 1967, many Palestinians from these areas found themselves working in Israeli enterprises and projects inside Israel as well as in Jewish settlements being built in the occupied territories. According to the Thirteen Year Survey (1967-1979), conducted by the defence ministry, there are 75,000 Palestinian workers employed by Israelis.

This phenomenon has put both workers and unions in a perplexing and conflicting situation. While the workers justify their work in the Israeli enterprises and settlements as "the only way to survive," some unionists in the West Bank view the idea of working there as a "crime" and a direct contribution to the establishment and the reinforcement of foreign occupation.

Adel Ghanem, the chairman of the General Federation of Workers in the West Bank told Al Fajr: "The union is in principle against work in settlements. How can a Palestinian work in a settlement being set up on recently-stolen land?" Mr. Ghanem has quite a different attitude towards those who work in Israeli factories. The union tolerates them, and recognises the "pressing need" for many workers to support themselves through such jobs.

The construction union in Ramallah adopts the same stand on this issue. "In principle," Mr. Bassem Barghouti, the head of the union said "we are against the idea of our members working there." He added: "We show understanding of the situation of the Palestinian workers under occupation while at the same time, exerting ourselves to convince them to stop work in Jewish settlements. The constant question, however, is "what alternative can be offered to the workers?"

The unionists unanimously agree that the problem of the Palestinian workers serving in Israeli settlements and projects can't be solved as long as there are not enough independent Palestinian enterprises and factories in the occupied territories. This is the source of the conflict faced by

the workers and the unionists. Both don't agree on the idea, but at the same time they are not able to find a solution. The unionists are in conflict about how to persuade workers to stop work while in return they can't provide them with job opportunities outside the framework of the Israeli projects.

Mr. Ghanem and his union blame Palestinian capitalists who invest their money outside Palestine instead of providing jobs for Palestinian workers who are "daily subjected to degradation, insults and racial discrimination" by Jewish employers. The workers' federation, Mr. Ghanem said, doesn't have the financial or legal power to press the workers for a boycott of Zionist work. Almost all the unions can do is arrange lectures and meetings for raising the social and political consciousness of the workers.

The workers who work at the Jewish settlements themselves also have a bitter feeling about the issue.

Hebronite Mohammad Abdel Jalil, 55, a construction worker in Ramot, a new settlement near occupied Jerusalem, says: "I couldn't find a job in an Arab enterprise, therefore I came to work here. I am just looking for the bread to feed my family. Of course, I am not intending to support the occupation."

Younis, 27, from Jenin, who works at the same settlement, said: "We are aware that we are building Jewish settlements on our land and in favour of the occupying force." He added rhetorically: "what can we do, where can we work? It's the only way we can survive."

All their colleagues agreed. "In fact," said one, "we do support the occupation by working here. Those who direct charges like these against us should ask themselves why did we come to work here. The only reason is because we don't have any source of livelihood." He suggested that every Palestinian would stop settlement work immediately if jobs in Palestinian enterprises were available.

From Al Fajr, occupied Jerusalem

BUSINESS HORIZON Imports accumulation at Aqaba Port

By Fahed Fanek

THERE IS A PROBLEM in Aqaba Port that should not be left to persist and worsen. This problem is the accumulation of unclesared Jordanian imports to an unacceptable extent, and the consequent extra cost involved to the national economy. The value of Jordanian imports, now stuck in Aqaba Port, is estimated to be in the neighbourhood of JD 75 million, or the imports of at least one month.

The losses and damages resulting from this problem are of financial, banking and commercial nature, among which we point out the following:

1. Bank credit facilities to importers are inflated because the goods that are stuck in Aqaba are actually paid for by the banks, and charged to the importers' overdrafted accounts. Bank liquidity is therefore drying and banks are strongly tightening their credit facilities.
2. Importers are incurring extra costs in the form of bank interest for extended periods. This extra interest is estimated at JD 700,000 a month, payable on bank credit facilities utilised to finance this unproductive, huge and inaccessible stock

of goods. Importers will of course pass on the extra cost to the consumers, thus fueling inflation and accelerating the cost of living index.

3. The accumulated goods may be exposed to shortages or damages. Insurance coverage expires after 30 to 60 days of the arrival of goods to Aqaba, and sometimes the responsibility of insurers ends before the importer is able to take delivery of the goods and discover the shortage or damage.
4. Some of the goods are very essential and cannot wait, either because they are seasonal, or because they are raw material needed to keep a factory running, or basic commodities or chemicals or medicines... etc.

If the only reason for this problem was the pressure of Iraqi imports on the port's limited facilities, we would have dismissed the complaints and accepted the situation as understandable in the circumstances; but there are plenty of other reasons and shortcomings that could and must be dealt with. Importers, especially the smaller ones, are given other

reasons and excuses, such as: The jacks are out of order, the forklift is broken, the container is stuffed with goods of other importers, the employees are not qualified and few of them master a foreign language, while the bills of lading and other related shipping documents are usually in English...etc.

Aqaba Port Authority enjoys an excellent reputation when it comes to punctuality and efficiency. It is essential to maintain this well-earned reputation by doing the impossible, to tackle the urgent situation with whatever is necessary in manpower and equipment.

Chambers of commerce must also be charged with the task of giving officials a true picture of what is going on to enable them to take the necessary measures to correct the situation and solve the problem and accelerate the clearance of goods and the reduction of delay to the bare minimum.

I take the opportunity to commend the management and staff of the Aqaba Port who are trying their best in very difficult emergency circumstances. Accordingly they deserve every support to enable them to overcome the problems facing them.

The ideas live on

IT WOULD BE a shame if we were only to remember the late Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf on the annual anniversary of his death, because what he represented in life is important enough to be institutionalised in our day-to-day lives. It is true that he was an extraordinary person with a powerful intellect and a charming personality. That was, in one respect, a reason for his emergence as one of the few truly important young leaders in the Arab World during the past several decades.

But the legacy of Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf transcends the man's personal charm or graciousness. The reason we should remember him every day of the year -- especially during these times when the Arab Nation is confronted by challenges it does not seem able to respond to effectively -- is that he understood that the full energy and creativity and durability of any people could only be released and harnessed for constructive human development on the foundation of coherent national decision-making. He recognised that the process of nation-building has to be cemented in a process of participation in the political, economic and social development of any country. He did not live long enough to implement the experiment in local power-sharing that he had envisaged for Jordan, and so it is up to his successors today and in the future to carry through with the mandate and the thoughtfulness that marked his life so profoundly.

We remember Abdul Hamid Sharaf fondly and with great hope. We do not expect to see another personality like him for many years, because the combination of qualities he embodied is doled out to humanity in small quantities and at great intervals. Yet the ideas he articulated remain with us, and grow more convincing every day. His greatest legacy and tribute is not only that he was a special man -- but also that he was right.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RA'I: The statement made by British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington that it is unreasonable to ask Israel to negotiate with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) does not indicate a positive stand towards the PLO, especially if we view this statement within the context of the EEC summit conference's final statement, which avoided making reference to the PLO. Moreover, since Lord Carrington is the current chairman of the EEC Council of Ministers, such statements indicate a retreat in the European stand toward the PLO, which could foreshadow a reversal in the European stand towards the Palestine Cause.

Drawing attention to these foreshadowings does not constitute a call for adopting a flexible Arab stand towards the European Community. It amounts to a simple request that the Arabs calmly and objectively reevaluate the hopes they had pinned on the European Community, sort out facts and illusions and bring their calculations in line with realities.

The European foreshadowings which are coming to the fore comprise many a moral for the Arabs. The first of these morals is that Arab strength is the basic requirement for regaining Arab rights and preserving Arab dignity. If the Arabs do not take this moral to heart, then they will be powerless to push their cause forward towards the just, comprehensive settlement they desire, nor will they find help from others in achieving such a course, however long they may wait.

AL DUSTOUR: We would not have been surprised had the efforts to achieve peace in the Middle East been foiled by the difficulties and obstacles deliberately created by Israel. However, the real surprise was the revelation made by the Luxembourg summit that the European role has not only been suspended, but has practically become an adjunct of the Camp David conspiracy and that the European efforts have become complementary to the U.S. designs in the region.

The real bent of the European role was first revealed by French President Mitterrand, who not only supported the Camp David accords, but cancelled the European initiative and propelled European efforts toward the U.S. step-by-step diplomacy of fragmenting any peace settlement, thus giving Israel the advantage of dealing separately with each of the Arab countries and enabling it to realise all its designs in the region.

No sooner had Lord Carrington become chairman of the EEC Council of Ministers than he declared, in apparent oblivion of his earlier statements, that Europe would not be able to solve the Arab-Israeli conflict and wants to complement U.S. efforts in that respect.

This was followed by van der Klaauw's statement yesterday that there never was an European initiative and that the Autonomy negotiations between Egypt and Israel will determine the next step, in spite of the profuse statements of reassurance on the sincerity and effectiveness of the European role which he made during his visit to the Arab region.



Qatar: Calm, constructive and realistic

By Fen Weetch, M.P.

MY RECENT political visit to Qatar was one of the most encouraging I have made to the Arab World in recent years. Time spent there certainly serves to correct quite erroneous impressions of the Gulf and its activity that are acquired from the distance of Western Europe. In international political terms, for example, the shadow of the Iran-Iraq war hung heavily over the visit.

Our arrival and subsequent discussions with Qatari politicians, however, showed us their determination to take a calm, constructive and realistic view of the difficulties and to minimise the disruptive consequences of them.

The Gulf states, Qatar included, are a part of the world which nature has endowed with few natural advantages, least of all a congenial environment. Much of Qatar is barren desert under a merciless sun. The enormous problems facing its government, however, are being faced confidently, calmly and with a degree of forward planning which I have found not only interesting but very exciting.

For a "new country" in the sense that it is not yet ten years since independence, I found a maturity which bodes well for the future. Neither was it inward looking: informed views on international relations came as readily as those on its own internal development. Qatar may be a "small" member of OPEC in terms of population and oil production volume, but it has played a very constructive influence in its councils and at critical times has exerted a moderating influence on oil pricing for which Western industrial nations should be thankful.

Measured

The major impression made upon me by the visit was the measured and cautious approach made to the pace and nature of economic development. Clearly the Qatari government is trying (and succeeding) to avoid the rash and ugly consequences that can follow attempts to industrialise from a low economic base.

Oil, which dominates the economy by providing 70 per cent of the GDP, has given Qatar the investment resources to buy foreign technology and put together an industrial infrastructure. But it is doing this in a planned and systematic way: their oil wealth is finite and the need to diversify and invest as prudently as possible has clearly been recognised.

There are problems, nevertheless, in an economy that has experienced substantial advance and rapid modernisation. Housing, despite a gen-

erous and effective public programme, has at times found difficulty in coping with the rising demands.

The Qatari authorities, too, constantly have to think about striking a balance between a substantial number of expatriates and its native population. The latter, in particular, have enjoyed the benefits of a considered education programme, an aim of which is to create a supply of skills to service the continued expansion of a developing industrial economy.

The non-Qataris come mainly from Pakistan, Iran, Lebanon and Palestine. Restrictions must sometimes be placed on foreign workers but allowance has to be made for a basic government responsibility for its own people in the face of foreigners with more sophisticated skills.

In a limited visit, one can only form qualified views as to the nature and quality of industrial advance. The basic economic problem is to deploy the oil wealth in a way that makes the most effective use of a capital surplus.

Investment decisions are crucial and have exercised the government mind. Investment priorities, however, resolve themselves. Having ample resources of crude oil and natural gas, it followed almost automatically that the industries developed were those that were capital and energy intensive. Probably the supreme example of this was petrochemicals which demanded high inputs of capital and labour.

The low demand for labour basically suits an economy wishing to keep a close scrutiny on the importation of expatriates which would lead in time to a population imbalance. In the short run there is the need for foreign skill, but the long run is that native Qataris can supply this also.

Together with the petrochemicals complex (the Qatar Petroleum Company Ltd.) the other enterprise in the industrial area of Umm Said which left the most permanent impression upon me was the Qatar Iron and Steel Company Ltd., established in 1974 as a joint stock company owned by the government and two Japanese companies Kobe and Tokyo Baek. The plant, which occupies an area of 700,000 square metres, with half as much again available for expansion, has reached an output of half a million tons per year. It is the first complex of its kind in the Middle East and enabled Qatar to enter the field of heavy industrial development.

Even though this was, for me, a lightning visit, having been brought up in the iron and steel town of Ebbw Vale, I could make an elementary assessment because I knew precisely what I was looking at.

The complex was immensely impressive. Producing steel reinforcing bars it is one of the most

modern and integrated plants in the world, using the most advanced methods for direct reduction of iron ore and local scrap. Its aim is to supply and meet the needs of the Arab states, especially those of the Gulf area.

Qatar's future economic prospects look realistic in an uncertain world. The decisions already made have been hard-headed. Diversification of industry and the need to move away from a heavy dependence on the export of crude oil have both been grasped. Inevitably the early investment decisions and the industrial plant that is now the visible result, have been propelled by government intervention and state initiative.

There is evidence, however, that private enterprise is already following in its wake and the future is likely to be much more dominated by a mixed economy. Qatar has to build to survive. I

have few doubts that it will succeed.

As a visiting British politician, my major concern was to ascertain our future in the area. We start with enormous advantage: the Qataris and the government have a wealth of good feeling for Britain. In a genuine way the British are like

Our commercial efforts leave much to be desired, however. The competition from others, including the Germans, Japanese and French, is so intense and successful. We need to try harder to be more professional.

A morning with the Qatar Chamber of Commerce convinced me not only of their good will but their necessity to strike a hard bargain. As far as personally, was concerned, their message had been taken.

From Voice

Making remarkable progress

By Richard Thomas

PRAISE AND A WORD of caution for Qatar came from a recent British all-party parliamentary delegation to the Gulf.

The four-man delegation, led by Conservative peer Lord Newall and escorted by Exeter University Arabist Glenn Balfour Paul, expressed great admiration for what it called "the remarkable progress" of so small a country in such short a time.

Industry, education, agriculture and communications have been developed to particularly high degree, they said. But the delegation, which included Labour peer Lord Ponsonby and Members of Parliament Sir John Langford-Holt (Conservative, Shrewsbury) and John Horam (Labour, Gateshead West), had reservations too.

"It is remarkable to see so much progress in just 20 years", said Sir John Langford-Holt, "but we were concerned about the amount of duplication that seems to be taking place in the Gulf."

"Enormous changes have taken place in a very short space of time and it must have been very bewildering for many of the people. In spite of this we found a state with real feelings of national identity."

Qatar's leaders, said Sir John, were "able and well-meaning", but he said the delegation could not help feeling that some of the development was over-ambitious in relation to size and other Gulf states. Having also visited Bahrain and Oman, Sir John said he was not sure there was a need for so

many large-scale projects in so small and homogeneous an area as the Gulf littoral states. At the same time, there seemed to be little co-ordination in defence.

"Qatar's is an economy completely dependent on oil and they must now strive for real Gulf operation -- just as Europe has done. The difference is that they must do it in 20 years, while Europe had taken a thousand", he said. "Change is taking place all around them and many people wish them ill. It is vital they work together if they wish to survive independently". Sir John added:

"We found great friendship for Britain and Britain has developed particularly close relations with the Arab World which we would be foolish to lose -- and which we don't wish to lose. States like Qatar realise that relationship is based on genuine friendship on Britain's part as well. They have their well-being at heart. We want Gulf states to work together for their own sakes. It is vital for their survival."

Apart from the defence implications, Sir John said he would like to see Qatar and other Gulf states work together to coordinate particular university education and industrial development. Otherwise, he said, there was a danger of wasteful utilisation which could lead to decline. To prevent this, he appealed to Gulf oil producers to raise oil prices to the highest figure they can get. "That will only prolong the world recession that has damaged Europeans and Arabs alike", said.

From Voice

مكتبة الامم

مكتبة الأمل

MIDDLE EAST

'Spy on one another,' Khomeini tells Iranians

EHRAN, July 3 (Agencies) — Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, whose Islamic revolutionary establishment was shaken by last weekend's bomb attack that killed 72 of its leaders, has called on his supporters to mobilise on two fronts to safeguard the Islamic Republic.

The 81-year-old spiritual leader asked ordinary Iranians to act as intelligence agents and watch one another. The aim is to discover and capture saboteurs such as those who planted the bomb in Tehran headquarters of the Islamic Republican Party (IRP) on June 28.

He has also appealed to all citizens to vote in elections this month for a president to replace Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr, who was dismissed as armed forces commander-in-chief and was later ousted as president.

He told citizens to "at most, arrest these saboteurs and hand them over to the security forces."

Ayatollah Khomeini warned citizens to hunt saboteurs without taking the law into their own hands.

The Islamic Republic newspaper, organ of the dominant IRP, called on citizens "to bring under their severe control the activities of foreign journalists...the Islamic Republic a long time ago announced that reporters of the foreign press are spies."

The fact that the story appeared in the organ of the party which largely controls Iran, and that the paper is influential among fundamentalist Muslims, caused concern among foreign journalists.

Rafsanjani accuses Bani-Sadr

Meanwhile, Iran's Parliament Speaker Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani today accused liberal forces supporting fugitive president Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr of joining the underground Marxist Mujahedeen Khalq in an uprising against the Islamic revolution.

The Liberals are the rightist face of hypocrisy, the Mujahedeen Khalq its leftist face," Mr. Rafsanjani said in a Friday sermon at Tehran University broadcast by the state-run Iranian radio.

Mr. Rafsanjani claimed a Liberal-Mujahedeen alliance was responsible for the Sunday bomb blast at the Tehran headquarters of the Fundamentalist Islamic Republican Party (IRP) which killed Chief Justice Ayatollah Mohammad Hussein Beheshti and 73 other IRP leaders and activists.

"I believe the blast was the product of cooperation between rightist and leftist hypocrites," Mr. Rafsanjani said. He paid tribute to supreme leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini for hitting out at both "counter-revolutionary allies" without leaving them "any chance to breathe."

TEHRAN, July 3 (R) — The bomb that killed 72 of Iran's leaders on Sunday is certain to delay plans to put the country back on a sound economic footing, diplomats in Tehran have said.

The attack shattered government hopes of restoring the political stability needed for economic regeneration, they said.

The diplomats said that in recent weeks the clergy-dominated government had increased approaches to foreign firms, mostly in the West, with a view to resuming projects abandoned in the 1979 revolution.

The optimism was based largely on the feeling that the government had neutralised its internal critics,

Iraq calls for continuing cooperation with France

BEIRUT, July 3 (R) — Iraq called on France today to continue its technological cooperation, the official Iraqi News Agency INA reported.

INA quoted First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yassin Ramadan as saying in a press statement that France and Iraq had a technology agreement and Iraq would welcome it if the French administration continued its cooperation.

He said that significant results had been achieved between Iraq and the former French administration in the scientific field.

Israel bombed a French-built nuclear reactor in Iraq on June 7.

Uganda, Libya in row over plane

KAMPALA, July 3 (R) — Uganda and Libya are embroiled in a diplomatic row over a Ugandan Boeing 707 which took former dictator Idi Amin into exile in 1979, African diplomatic sources said in Kampala today.

The aircraft took Gen. Amin to Libya after thousands of Libyan troops failed to save his army from defeat by a combined force of Tanzanian regulars and Ugandan exiles. Gen. Amin is now believed to be in Saudi Arabia, but the plane is still parked at Tripoli airport.

The sources said Ugandan authorities had detained two Libyan diplomats in Uganda last week to press demands for the return of the aircraft. The diplomats, Mr. Salim Khalifa and Mr. Abdel Monem Saed, were put under house arrest in their Kampala hotel for several days before being released at the weekend.

The sources said their detention was also aimed at bringing pressure to bear on the Libyan government to pay \$12 million Uganda claims it is owed for consignments of coffee.

Arab committee on Lebanon meets

BEIRUT, July 3 (R) — The foreign ministers of Lebanon, Syria, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, and Arab League Secretary-General Chedli Klibi, who form an Arab peace committee on Lebanon, will meet in the mountain resort of Beiteddin, southeast of Beirut, tomorrow. Lebanese President Elias Sarkis will chair the meeting.

It will be their third and most critical meeting in the past month. Previous sessions, in Beiteddin on June 7 and 8 and in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia on June 23 and 24, produced nothing more than calls on the warring sides in Lebanon, where some 800 people have died in the past three months, to respect a ceasefire.

The first tangible result came three days ago, when committee negotiators put into effect an accord to end clashes in Zahle between Syrian peacekeeping troops besieging the town and right-wing Falangist militiamen holding it.

Political sources said the committee faced other obstacles at its meeting which is expected to continue until Sunday.

They said the Syrians and the leftist and Muslim Lebanese sides were continuing to insist on a statement from the Falangists renouncing ties with Israel. The Fal-

angists have declined to issue such a statement.

If no agreement could be reached on this, the sources said, the committee might adjourn indefinitely, issuing only a general declaration failing to tackle the basic issues.

The sources said that if this problem could be surmounted, the committee would go on to debate a Lebanese working paper, already presented at the Jeddah meeting but still subject to amendment.

The paper discusses among other things the future role of the Lebanese army and internal security forces, as well as the all-Syrian Arab Deterrent Force (ADF) which has been in Lebanon since 1976.

Other points raised in the paper concern the implementation of past agreements regulating the presence of Palestinian commandos in Lebanon, and the reform of the Lebanese parliament to reduce Christian dominance in it.

Foreign diplomats said the prospect of another hardline Israeli government under Mr. Menachem Begin being formed following last Tuesday's elections was unlikely to make the task of the Beiteddin meeting any easier.

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Has bomb blocked economic recovery in Iran?

TEHRAN, July 3 (R) — The bomb that killed 72 of Iran's leaders on Sunday is certain to delay plans to put the country back on a sound economic footing, diplomats in Tehran have said.

The attack shattered government hopes of restoring the political stability needed for economic regeneration, they said.

The diplomats said that in recent weeks the clergy-dominated government had increased approaches to foreign firms, mostly in the West, with a view to resuming projects abandoned in the 1979 revolution.

The optimism was based largely on the feeling that the government had neutralised its internal critics,

headed by ex-President Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr, and could get down to the task of repairing the damage caused by two years of civil upheavals and the war with Iraq.

With the government still preoccupied with internal enemies, moves to revitalise the economy would be delayed further, the diplomats said.

Due to stagnating industrial production and low agricultural output, Iran currently relies on imports to provide a wide range of food, raw materials and foodstuffs.

Imports this year are predicted to rise to \$18 billion from about \$12 billion last year, and there is

no immediate prospect of them declining, the diplomats said.

The bomb blast killed the leader of the powerful Islamic Republican Party (IRP), Ayatollah Mohammad Beheshti, as well as four ministers and six deputy ministers.

The most prominent among the dead ministers was roads and transport chief Moussa Kalantari, who had set out ambitious plans to ease unemployment with road and railway construction projects.

The four men most closely involved in running the economy, however, were unharmed or absent from the fateful meeting at IRP headquarters.

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ECONOMY

Poland appeals to Comecon for aid

SOFIA, July 3 (R) — The communist bloc Comecon today went into a special working session here to thrash out guidelines for the coordination of members' 1981-1985 economic plans.

Only the 10 full members and associate member Yugoslavia were allowed into the closed session, expected to be the most difficult negotiating round of this three-day meeting, conference sources said.

Countries with observer status — Afghanistan, Angola, Ethiopia, Laos, Mozambique and South Yemen — were excluded from the talks.

Today's round is to coordinate both the one-year and the five-year plans through Comecon, but Poland, one of its largest mem-

bers, effectively has no plans now and faces a 14 per cent decline in national income this year.

Polish Prime Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski indirectly appealed to his Comecon partners yesterday for more economic aid to help Poland in its struggle against the "enemies of socialism."

"We place great hopes in this congress, which should contribute to resolving the crisis of the party and the state and stabilise the political, social and economic situation," Mr. Jaruzelski said.

He then left for home, leaving Deputy Prime Minister Mieczyslaw Jagielski, Warsaw's main negotiator with the Solidarity free trade union last August, to seek an agreement with the rest of Comecon.

U.S. jobless rate falls

WASHINGTON, July 3 (R) — The U.S. unemployment rate, which went up to 7.6 per cent in May, dropped back to 7.3 per cent in June, but the government said yesterday the improvement may have resulted largely from statistical quirk.

The rate has been around 7.3 per cent for the better part of a year but suddenly surged to 7.6 per cent in May.

The labour department noted that traditionally large numbers of young Americans leave school in June to look for jobs. This tends to

swell the labour force, a phenomenon the government compensates for by adjusting its figures accordingly.

In June, the number of young people searching for work was only about half what it has been in the past, so seasonal adjustments had an exaggerated effect, giving the appearance of a big drop in the unemployment rate.

Without the benefit of the government's adjustments, the rate would have jumped to 7.7 per cent from 7.1 per cent in May.

ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

Hotel workers in Cyprus threaten to strike

NICOSIA, July 3 (R) — Hotel workers in Cyprus have threatened to strike on July 10 unless an agreement is reached on their demands which include a 40-hour week and an extra month's bonus salary.

The hotel workers unions said three long meetings with the hoteliers, with the active participation of labour ministry officials, had failed to resolve the differences.

The unions estimated that 5,000 hotel workers would back the strike, coming at the height of the tourist season.

Cyprus expects about 400,000 foreign visitors this year.

Burundi gets \$5m EEC loan

LUXEMBOURG, July 3 (A.P.) — The European Investment Bank (EIB) has lent Burundi a low-interest loan of \$5.08 million towards the construction costs of a glassware plant in Bujumbura, the capital of the Central African nation.

The EIB, the European Community's long-term financing institution, said it is making the funds available in the form of two conditional loans. One of \$1.21 million to the Republic of Burundi for 25 years at two per cent interest, the other for \$3.87 million to Burundi's National Bank of Economic Development for 20 years at 3.5 per cent interest.

Total construction costs of the plant which will employ 170 workers have been estimated at some \$20.6 million the EIB said. The plant will have a production capacity of 8,000 tonnes of bottles and glass containers and is scheduled for completion in late 1983.

Japan's oil storage tanks full

TOKYO, July 3 (R) — Japan cannot accept Mexico's offer of a further 200,000 barrels a day (b/d) of crude oil because its storage tanks are full, Japanese International Trade Minister Rokusuke Tanaka said today.

He told a press conference that other reasons for declining Mexico's offer included the relatively high price of its heavy oil and reduced output of oil products in Japan.

But Mr. Tanaka said this did not mean that Japan would refuse

to increase imports from Mexico from the present 100,000 b/d at a later date.

Oil companies in the United States, Canada and Western Europe have reduced their purchases of Mexican oil recently because of the world glut.

The minister said he explained the problems to Mexico's Ambassador, Francisco Javier Aléjo Lopez, at a meeting here yesterday at which the envoy asked Japan to take prompt delivery of the additional oil.

New technique to treat oil slicks

LONDON, July 3 (R) — Oil slicks threatening coastlines and wildlife could in future be turned into wads of rubber and scooped up in nets thanks to a technique being developed in Britain.

Scientists with British Petroleum (BP) say they have successfully treated all kinds of oil in this way and hope the treatment could be widely available by the end of next year.

The technique involves spraying the oil slick with an artificial liquid rubber chemical and a curing agent which together dissolve the oil and form a sponge.

British oil company loses £1b claim

LONDON, July 3 (R) — The British Oil Company Burmah today lost a claim in the London High Court for one billion sterling (two billion dollars) compensation from the Bank of England over a rescue operation six years ago.

Burmah claimed the bank took unfair advantage of it when it bought Burmah's 20 per cent shareholding in the British Petroleum (BP) company.

The shares, bought by the bank for £179 million later increased more than six times in value.

The court rejected Burmah's claim that the deal was unfair and an unconditioned bargain.

In a lengthy judgment after a three-week hearing, the judge, Sir Raymond Walton, said that, but for the bank coming to the rescue, Burmah would have gone into liquidation and shareholders would have received nothing.

Burmah, which ran into a cash-flow problem after the sudden jump in oil prices in 1974 and the collapse of the oil tanker market, later returned to financial stability.

Toyota suspend talks with Ford

TOKYO, July 3 (R) — Japan's Toyota Motor Company yesterday suspended talks with Ford over future production of vehicles in the United States but denied that the threat of an Arab boycott of Toyota products was the main reason.

Toyota President Eiji Toyoda told a press conference there had been problems both within and outside the negotiations but he declined to give a specific reason for the suspension.

Saudi Arabia's Commerce Minister, Suleiman Abdulaziz Al Salim, raised the threat of an Arab world boycott of Toyota vehicles if it went ahead with the Ford deal

when he met Japan's Trade and Industry Minister, Rokusuke Tanaka, in Riyadh last month.

Ford and Toyota have been holding talks on joint U.S. production for over a year and have differed over what type of vehicle to produce, although they were once close to choosing a Toyota-designed small van to be built at an idle Ford factory.

Mr. Toyoda said the boycott threats had not directly caused the break but conceded that the situation had changed and that the Arab warnings were among the considerations.

Toyota last year sold 256,000 vehicles in the Middle East.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON, July 1 (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at the close of trading on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets today.

One sterling	1.8910/30	U.S. dollar	0.5250
One U.S. dollar	1.3017/20	Canadian dollar	0.7100
	2.4135/50	West German mark	2.3600
	2.6830/70	Dutch guilder	3.7600
	2.0713/35	Swiss franc	2.0000
	39.55/60	Belgian franc	40.3300
	5.7300/7400	French franc	6.5500
	1203.00/1205.00	Italian lire	203.7000
	238.20/50	Japanese yen	360.7000
	5.1240/60	Swedish crown	4.6600
	6.0440/90	Norwegian crown	4.7600
	7.5650/75	Danish crown	4.6600
One ounce of gold	413.50/415.00	U.S. dollars	150.15/151

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON, July 3 (R) — The market closed mixed but with a firmer bias, and at 1500 the F.T. index was up 0.4 at 546.3.

The rally in sterling prompted small interest in government bonds, where gains ranged to about a quarter point.

Equity leaders were mixed. Particular firm spots were GEC, whose results were announced yesterday and Glaxo. Gold shares were modestly higher but North American issues were mixed.

GEC opened 20p higher at 765p after results announced yesterday before softening to close at 760p and some institutional demand pushed up Glaxo to 386p from 372p. ICI closed 4p up at 282p but BP and GKN eased 6p and 5p respectively.

Insurances moved up on the lower exchange rate attraction with Eagle Star adding 10p to 327p. Banks gained slightly.

Burmah Oil was a penny easier at 133 following the high court rejection of its claim against the Bank of England for return of its stake in British Petroleum Co. Ltd.

Bright prospects for Saudi price-cut campaign

News analysis by Andrew Hill

LONDON, July 3 (R) — Saudi Arabia's determined campaign to force other OPEC states to cut their oil prices could get results by the end of the year, Western oil industry analysts said.

Saudi Oil Minister Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani underlined the Kingdom's resolve last Saturday by denying Western press reports of a cut in Saudi oil production.

In a telex to Reuters in Bahrain Sheikh Yamani said "no decision has been taken to cut production."

The reports quoted oil industry sources as saying Riyadh would cut output by 450,000 barrels a day (b/d).

With an output of more than 10 million b/d Saudi Arabia has flooded the world oil market to push prices down and make other members of OPEC (the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries) reduce what they charge.

Analysts polled by Reuters said Saudi Arabia was in sight of its goal and predicted that by the end of the year many OPEC states would have cut prices, which

range at present from Saudi Arabia's \$32 barrel to Libya's \$41.

The Saudi goal is to unify OPEC prices as a first step to a long-term strategy linking price rises to Western inflation, currency fluctuations and economic growth.

"The Saudis are one quarter of the way there, and they could get there by the end of the year," commented Michael Unsworth of London stockbrokers Scott, Goff Hancock.

Nigeria and Algeria, were now under the most immediate pressure to cut their official prices, the highest in OPEC.

Oil companies are now negotiating their contracts to take African oil for the third quarter of this year and most analysts expect them to be paying less, even if the price cut is done covertly by secret discounts.

Venezuela and Ecuador, both OPEC members, have already cut prices in response to the glut and non-OPEC Mexico, Britain and Norway have made four-dollar reductions.

Last week Libya, Nigeria, Algeria and Gabon issued a statement saying they would not reduce their prices and analysts expect them to cut production instead.

Petroleum Intelligence Weekly (PIW), an authoritative New York oil industry newsletter, said this week that Libya offered its customers a one-dollar cut whereas

others are hoping for a five-dollar reduction.

According to PIW, output by Libya, Algeria and Nigeria has fallen by roughly one million b/d to a total 2.45 million b/d.

Western analysts believe that the three countries stand to lose more by maintaining official prices and cutting production than by lowering prices and keeping output high.

Oil industry sources say Nigeria is believed to have offered its customers hidden discounts on its \$40 official price in recent weeks. Another way oil producers offer covert price cuts is to extend the oil companies' repayment periods so that they earn interest on their money, effectively lowering the oil price.

"One of the African producers has to break. As soon as one does, the others will follow," commented an analyst at another London stockbroking firm.

It thus happened attention would then focus on Gulf producers, with the exception of Saudi Arabia, which align their prices on a \$36 basis with premiums added for quality of the crude.

Oil industry sources believe Saudi Arabia would be prepared to raise its price to \$34 a barrel if others came down to its level.

The sources said they believe Kuwait has complained to Saudi Arabia recently that it is losing revenue because, like a majority of OPEC states, it decided to cut production in May.

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION

CHANNEL 3

- 2:00 Koran
- 2:25 Arabic series
- 2:50 Children's series
- 3:25 Arabic series
- 4:00 The Five Adventures
- 4:25 Arabic series
- 5:20 Arabic series
- 6:00 Religious programme
- 7:00 Programme preview
- 7:15 Local Programme
- 8:00 News in Arabic
- 8:30 Arabic series
- 9:30 Arabic series
- 10:15 Comedy
- 11:15 News in Arabic
- 11:30 Arabic film

CHANNEL 6

- 6:00 French Programme
- 7:00 News in French
- 7:30 News in Hebrew
- 8:30 Comedy
- 9:00 Variety show
- 10:00 News in English
- 10:15 Feature film

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM

- 7:00 Sign on
- 7:01 Morning Show
- 7:30 News Bulletin
- 7:40 Morning Show
- 10:00 News Summary
- 10:30 Eternal Jerusalem
- 11:00 Sign off
- 12:00 News Headlines
- 12:03 Pop Session
- 13:00 News Summary
- 13:03 Radiotheque
- 14:00 News Bulletin
- 14:10 Instrumentals
- 14:30 Over a Cup of Tea
- 15:00 Concert Hour
- 16:00 News Summary
- 16:03 Instrumentals
- 16:30 Old Favorites
- 17:00 Melody Time
- 17:30 In Concert
- 18:00 Play of the Week
- 19:00 News Bulletin
- 19:30 Top Twenty

- 20:30 Men from the Ministry
- 21:00 Classical Music
- 22:00 Sign off

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1143 KHz

GMT

- 04:00 Newsdesk 04:30 Wimbledon Report 04:45 Financial News 4:55 Reflections 05:00 World News; British Press Review 05:15 About Britain 05:30 New Ideas 05:40 Book Choice 05:45 The World Today 06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 The Madrigal 07:00 World News; News about Britain 07:15 From the Weeklies 07:30 Theme and Variations 07:45 Network U.K. 08:00 World News; Reflections 08:15 Portraits of our Time 08:30 Terry Wogan's Album Time 09:00 World News; British Press Review 09:15 The World Today 09:30 Financial News 09:30 Look Ahead 09:45 Science in Action 10:15 Wimbledon Report 10:30 Alistair Cooke's American Collection 11:00 World News; News about Britain 11:15 New Ideas 11:25 The Week in Wales 11:30 Meridian 12:00 Radio Newsreel 12:15 Anything Goes 12:45 Sports Round-up 13:00 World News; Commentary 13:15 Saturday Special 13:30 Time Off 14:00 Saturday Special 15:00 Radio Newsreel 15:15 Saturday Special 16:00 World News; Commentary 16:15 Saturday Special 17:00 News Summary; Saturday Special 17:45 Sports Round-Up 18:00 World News; News about Britain 18:15 Radio Newsreel 18:30 Play of the Week: Lady Windermere's Fan 19:30 Terry Wogan's Album Time 20:00 World News; Commentary 20:15 Goods Books 20:30 Mendelssohn and the British Scene 21:00 Short Story 21:15 Wimbledon Report 21:30 People and Politics 22:00 World News; From our own Correspondent 22:30 New Ideas 22:40 Reflections 22:45 Sports Round-up 23:00 World News; Commentary 23:15 Letterbox 23:30 Meridian

VOICE OF AMERICA

GMT

- 03:30 The Breakfast Show; news on the hour and 28 min. after each hour 17:00 Weekend 18:00 Special English; news/words and their stories, feature, short stories 18:30 New York, New York 19:00 News and This Week 19:30 Press Conference USA 20:00 Special English; news/words and their stories 20:15 Music USA (Jazz) 21:00 Weekend

AMMAN AIRPORT

ARRIVALS:

- 7:40 Cairo (EA)
- 8:55 Agaba
- 9:30 Jeddah
- 9:40 Kuwait
- 9:45 Karachi, Dubai
- 9:50 Doha
- 9:55 Beirut
- 10:00 Dhahran
- 10:05 Abu Dhabi
- 11:00 Riyadh (SV)
- 11:40 Cairo (EA)
- 11:45 Abu Dhabi (SR)
- 15:35 Kuwait (KAC)
- 16:30 Cairo
- 17:55 Chicago, N. York
- 17:55 Vienna (SK)
- 17:25 Copenhagen, Athens (SK)
- 17:25 London (BA)
- 17:40 Copenhagen, Athens
- 17:55 Cairo (IA)
- 18:00 London
- 18:45 Paris, Beirut (AF)
- 19:10 Cairo (EA)
- 19:50 Frankfurt
- 19:50 Amsterdam, Athens (KLM)
- 20:00 Beirut (MEA)
- 23:40 Cairo (EA)
- 24:00 Baghdad
- 24:55 London (BA)
- 01:00 London, Cairo

DEPARTURES:

- 5:45 Damascus, Frankfurt (LH)
- 7:00 Agaba
- 9:25 Beirut (MEA)
- 10:00 Frankfurt
- 11:50 Tripoli, Tunis
- 11:50 Cairo
- 11:55 Geneva, Brussels
- 12:00 London
- 12:05 Riyadh (SV)
- 12:30 Paris
- 12:30 Athens, Zurich (SR)

- 12:40 Cairo (EA)
- 13:00 Cairo
- 16:20 Kuwait (KAC)
- 19:00 Kuwait
- 19:45 Baghdad
- 20:00 Cairo
- 20:15 Abu Dhabi, Dubai
- 20:30 Cairo (EA)
- 01:00 Cairo
- 02:30 Rawalpindi (BA)

EMERGENCIES

DOCTORS:

- Amman: Navef Al Khadra (Wadi Al Hadad)
- Zarga: Musa Odeh 82049
- Irbid: Fakhri Haddad 4468

PHARMACIES:

- Amman: Al A'idees 72861
- Dharweesh (-)
- Al Zawaidh 66033
- Zarga: Al Adham (-)
- Irbid: Al Shamal (-)
- Taxina 44660
- Al Neil 44433
- Tariq 23024
- Shmeisani 65294
- Asen 66503

CULTURAL CENTRES

- American Centre 41520
- British Council 36147-8
- French Cultural Centre 37069
- Goethe Institute 41993
- Soviet Cultural Centre 44203
- Spanish Cultural Centre 24929
- Turkish Cultural Centre 39777
- Haya Arts Centre 65195
- Husseini Youth City 67181
- Y.W.C.A. 41793
- Y.W.M.A. 64251
- Amman Municipal Library 36111
- University of Jordan Library 84355/84366

SERVICE CLUBS

- Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1.30 p.m.
- Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 1.30 p.m.
- Rotary Club. Meetings every Thursday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2.00 p.m.
- Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.

MUSEUMS

- Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 23316
- Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169
- Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.). Closed on Tuesdays.
- Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Muntazah, Jabal Luweibdeh. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed on Tuesdays. Tel. 30128

PRAYER TIMES

- Fajr 2:52
- Sunrise 4:33
- Dhuhr 11:41
- Asr 3:20
- Maghreb 6:47
- Isha 8:30

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

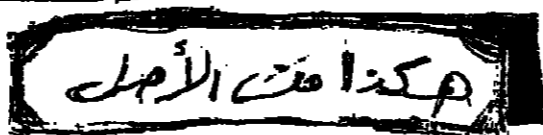
Saudi riyal	98.6/98.2	UAE dirham	91/91.4	(for every 100)	28.2/28.4
Lebanese pound	76.6/77.6	Omani riyal	963.3/973.3	French franc	58.7/59.1
Syrian pound	56.6/60.6	U.S. dollar	335/337	Dutch guilder	126.5/127.3
Iraqi dinar	710/720	U.K. sterling	651.6/655.5	Swedish crown	66.5/66.9
Kuwaiti dinar	1189.3/1195	W. German mark	140/140.8	Belgium franc	85.7/86.2
Egyptian pound	397.6/402.6	Swiss franc	164.5/165.5	Japanese yen	150.1/151
Qatari riyal	91.4/92.1	Italian lire	203.7000	(for every 100)	150.1/151

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Ambulance (government)	75111	Firstaid, fire, police	299
Civil Defence rescue	61111	Fire headquarters	22000
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency)	36301	Cablegram or telegram	18
Municipal water service (emergency)	37111-3	Telephones:	
Police headquarters	39141	Information	12
Najdeh roving patrol rescue police. (English spoken)	21111, 37777	Jordan and Middle East trunk calls	18
24 hours a day for emergency	21111, 37777	Overseas radio and satellite calls	17
Airport information (A.I.A.)	92205/92206	Telephone maintenance and repair service	11
Jordan Television	75111		
Radio Jordan	74111		

MARKET PRICES

Tomatoes	125	80	Grape leaves	310	230
Eggplant	160	120	Bananas	260	200
Potatoes (imported)	140	100	Apples (African, Japanese)	410	360
Marrow (small)	140	90	Apples (American, Chilean, Red)	460	400
Marrow (large)	80	50	Apples (Double Red)	430	330
Cucumber (small)	210	140	Apples (Starken)	250	200
Cucumber (large)	120	80	Melons	200	150
Fava beans	140	100	Water Melons	130	80
Peas	410	350	Pistachios	90	70
Okra (Green)	370	300	Plums (Red)	100	80
Okra (Red)	260	180	Plums (Yellow)	200	150
Muloukhiyah	60	35	Apricots	140	100
Hot Green Pepper	380	300	Cherries	360	280
Cabbage	120	80	Lemons	420	320
Onions (dry)	90	60	Oranges (Valencia, Waxed)	200	150
Garlic	440	300	Oranges (Waxed)	150	100
Carrots	120	90	Grapesfruit	160	100
Potatoes (local)	140	100			



WORLD

Poland drops ministers; biggest shake-up since Feb. 1980

WARSAW, July 3 (Agencies) — Polish Prime Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski today announced a major government shake-up after parliament had approved the re-organisation of several key government ministries.

Addressing a session of the Sejm (parliament) called to consider the country's desperate economic plight, Gen. Jaruzelski announced he was dropping eight ministers, appointing five new ones and moving four others.

Earlier the Sejm had approved the merger of the agriculture and food, energy and mining, light and chemical and metallurgy and machine industries.

The foreign trade and maritime ministry was separated, reflecting a new emphasis on exports.

It is Poland's biggest government shake-up since last February, when Gen. Jaruzelski came to power. Then, four ministers were dropped and two deputy premiers reassigned.

Mr. Ryszard Karski stays on in foreign trade, while Stanislaw Bejger takes over the new maritime board.

Army General Czeslaw Piotrowski is named as head of the new super-ministry of mining and industry, replacing Mr. Zbigniew Bartosiewicz and Mr. Mieczyslaw Glanowski, ministers of energy and mining respectively.

In the new chemical and light industry ministry Mr. Jan Knapik comes in to replace Messrs. Wladyslaw Jablonski and Kazimierz Klek. Mr. Jerzy Wojtecki, previously agriculture minister, takes over the food portfolio as well.

Mr. Zbigniew Szalajda, previously metallurgy minister, takes on the machine sector. Out go Mr. Henryk Gawronski and Heavy Industry Minister Stanislaw Wylupek.

Higher Education Minister Janusz Gorski, who had to deal

with a wave of student strikes earlier this year and calls for his removal, was replaced by Mr. Jerzy Mawrocki.

More arrests

As Poland prepared to receive Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko today, the official press reported that five youths had been arrested for defacing Soviet war memorials.

The Warsaw paper Kurier Polski reported that two of those detained were members of the independent trade union Solidarity, which claims 10 million members. The five were reported to have been under the influence of alcohol.

The paper quoted a Solidarity spokesman as deploring that union members were involved. He recalled that Solidarity had repeatedly condemned attacks on Soviet war memorials and demanded that the culprits be severely punished.

In Bydgoszcz, north-west of Warsaw, PAP reported that the authorities had extended their investigation into an incident in the town on March 19 when Solidarity charged that three of its members were beaten up by unidentified assailants.

PAP reported that lawyers acting for the victims had presented more documents. The union staged a nationwide warning strike and threatened to bring the whole country to a standstill unless those responsible for the attack were punished.

Soviet, Polish troops worry over Poland

MOSCOW, July 3 (A.P.) — Soviet and Polish troops at a joint tactical exercise have expressed alarm about the political situation in Poland, the defence ministry newspaper Krasnaya Zvezda (Red Star) said today.

"The most urgent theme of (soldiers') conversations these days is a profound concern about the situation in Poland," the newspaper said.

"It doesn't matter who conducted the conversations on this subject — the battalion commanders, Capt. C. Yeliseyev and U. Adamski, other officers and soldiers — alarm is sounded in each conversation," the daily added.

A letter last month from the Soviet Communist Party central committee to the Polish central committee urged forceful actions against "counter-revolutionary intrigues," it noted.

The Soviet Union's position, the newspaper said has been clearly expressed by President Leonid I. Brezhnev — "We won't abandon fraternal and socialist Poland in its trouble."

The newspaper said Soviet and Polish soldiers "will do everything together with the soldiers of other countries of the socialist community to reliably defend the socialist gains and common property of mankind — peace on our planet."

The report praised cooperation in the exercises by the Soviet 10th battalion and a Polish mechanised unit supported by artillery.

"They quickly attacked the 'enemy' and the front-line defenses were broken. But farther behind there was a heavily defended region and they decided to block one of the hills with two infantry units while the others kept attacking," it said.

The article did not specify where the exercise was held, but reports from Poland spoke of joint training in both the northern and southern regions of the country over the last week.

Despite concern in the ranks about Polish unrest, Krasnaya Zvezda said, "hope is also expressed that the Polish Communists will be able to unite their ranks."

New Filipino premier isn't Imelda Marcos

MANILA, July 3 (A.P.) — Philippine President Ferdinand E. Marcos today rejected the nomination of his wife as the Philippines' first separate prime minister and picked instead Finance Minister Cesar Virata.

But Mr. Marcos told his ruling Kilusan Bagong Lipunan (New Society Party) he intends to rotate the post and "she may come and be rotated with the rest of the leaders. That is a possibility."

The party declared Mr. Virata its unanimous choice after Mrs. Imelda Marcos thanked party leaders and proposed Mr. Virata's name. His selection was then unanimous.

Mr. Marcos, whose vast executive powers remain intact, will nominate Mr. Virata later this month before the parliament which is controlled by his KBL party.

Mr. Marcos, in power since 1966 and inaugurated to a new six-year term last Tuesday, had held the position of prime minister

concurrent with that of president since 1973.

Born on Dec. 12, 1930, Mr. Virata obtained his master's degree in business administration from the University of Pennsylvania and has been Mr. Marcos' finance minister since 1970.

He was dean of the College of Business Administration of the University of the Philippines from 1961 to 1969 before entering the government service as undersecretary of industry.

At the time of his nomination, Mr. Virata was chairman of the standing committee of President Marcos' cabinet. He also was chairman of the Development Committee of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF) from 1976 to 1980.

He is married to the former Phyllita Joy Gamboa, a local stage actress, and has three children.

The television announcement gave no other details of the caucus after which Mr. Marcos was expected to announce a reorganised cabinet.

Paisley vows violence if Catholics share power

BELFAST, July 3 (A.P.) — The Reverend Ian Paisley, Northern Ireland's most militant Protestant leader, announced formation of a Protestant army to fight the Catholic guerrillas of the Irish Republican Army in strife-torn Northern Ireland.

Rev. Paisley, whose Democratic Unionist Party ran a close second to the more moderate official unionists in recent municipal elections, also vowed to torpedo a cautious new British proposal to give the Catholics a say in running the province.

The 55-year-old pastor of the Belfast Free Presbyterian Church told a rally of cheering supporters last night that his army of "Protestants united in defence of their homes and heritage" would act to "root out terrorists."

"We do not allow ourselves to be killed and murdered by the IRA, or shall we go out to kill the killers? That is the solemn choice," Rev. Paisley declared.

In a show of strength, he marched 2,000 men in military formation in a pouring rain through a valley to the village of Six-Mile Cross, in County Tyrone 96 kilometres west of Belfast.

There are already armed Protestant organisations in Northern Ireland, both legal and illegal, but

Rev. Paisley said there was need for another.

"If we are going to have the situation continuing where people are being murdered, then our people have got to do something about it," he said. "They can only do it if they are properly disciplined and ordered."

At least 1,233 people have been killed in 12 years of sectarian warfare in Northern Ireland, a British province with a million Protestants and half a million Catholics. The IRA is fighting to take the province out of the United Kingdom and unite it with the Irish Republic, which has about 3 million Catholics and about 125,000 Protestants.

The British government put Northern Ireland under its direct rule in 1972, ousting the local Protestant government because of the violence. Attempts since then to establish a system of self-government in which the Catholic minority would be guaranteed a share of power have been wrecked by Protestant opposition.

Britain's Cabinet secretary for Northern Ireland, Mr. Humphrey Atkins, announced another such attempt yesterday. He said the government proposes to create a 50-member, non-sectarian Northern Irish council to advise him

on running the province. He said it would have no legislative authority but would be the first step toward restoration of local political authority.

"If he should set up this body, our purpose would be to bring it to a speedy end," said Rev. Paisley.

Mr. Atkins' proposal received a cautious welcome from moderate Catholic political leader Mr. Gerry Fitt. But Sinn Fein, the legal political front for the outlawed IRA, said it was "no solution."

Meanwhile supporters of the eight jailed IRA men on hunger strike in the Maze prison near Belfast said that a chaplain gave the last rites yesterday to Joseph McDonnell, and "It is almost the point of no return."

Mr. McDonnell, 30, was in the 56th day of his fast today. His wife said his weight had dropped from 95 kilograms to 51.

Labour's views

Meanwhile in London, in a major policy switch, the opposition Labour Party is urging endorsement of a proposal to eventually reunite Northern Ireland with the Irish Republic.

Labour Leader Michael Foot said reunification of the Protestant-majority British province with the Roman Catholic-majority Republic was a long-term goal that "can only be done by methods of persuasion."

The proposal was set forth in a 29-page document agreed this week by the party's Northern Ireland study group. It is due to be debated by Labour's national executive committee July 22.

If endorsed by the committee, the proposal would probably then reach the agenda of the party's annual convention this fall, where approval would make it part of the party ticket for the next British general election, scheduled in early 1984.

If carried out, the proposal would end bipartisan policies on Northern Ireland with the ruling Conservatives.

Until now, both Labour and the small Scottish Nationalist Party have endorsed the view that the province remain British as long as that is the wish of the majority of its 1.5 million people, two-thirds of whom are Protestants generally opposed to being merged with the Catholic south.

Mr. Foot said in a radio interview Wednesday he favoured seeking a united Ireland, but added that British troops will have to remain in the province for the foreseeable future. He said it is "important for both the British and Irish Republic governments to calm the fears of the Protestant majority in the North."

Lord Carrington is to present Kremlin leaders with European Community proposals for ending the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan.

Khmer Rouge announce July offensive

TOKYO, July 3 (R) — Khmer Rouge forces will launch a major offensive against Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea this month, Mr. Ieng Sary, deputy prime minister of the ousted Khmer Rouge regime said here today.

He told a press conference that Khmer Rouge forces would disrupt all three major highways leading to the capital, Phnom Penh.

"We do not like war and we hope there can be a political solution at an early date," he said.

But Khmer Rouge forces, defeated in a Vietnamese-led invasion in 1979, would push forward in the military and diplomatic fields until the 200,000 Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea were withdrawn, he added.

Mr. Ieng Sary arrived here today on his way to New York to attend a United Nations conference aimed at negotiating a withdrawal of foreign troops and a U.N. supervised election.

He said he did not expect "a big result" from the conference which opens on July 13 because Vietnam and the Soviet Union were not taking part — "if we can retain our United Nations membership, we will regard it as a victory."

Brandt's visit -- 'useful'

Brandt says Soviets ready for arms talks

MUNICH, July 3 (A.P.) — Former chancellor Willy Brandt has returned from a four-day visit to Moscow saying he was convinced of Soviet President Leonid I. Brezhnev's peaceful intentions and his desire to negotiate East-West problems with the United States.

Mr. Brandt, chairman of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's Social Democratic Party, characterised his visit as "useful" and said he felt the Soviets would "bring something into" new arms control talks with the U.S.

Mr. Hans-Juergen Wischnewski, deputy SPD chairman who made the trip with Mr. Brandt, said today that the Soviets were ready to halt the deployment of SS-20 nuclear missiles aimed at Western Europe when new talks on limiting such weapons begin with the U.S.

However, the U.S. must agree not to deploy medium-range missiles in Europe during the time, Mr. Wischnewski told reporters. NATO plans call for stationing new Cruise and Pershing II missiles in Western Europe beginning in 1983 to counter the Soviet SS-20 buildup.

A U.S. government spokesman dismissed the Soviet proposal as "one-sided" because it would leave the Soviets with nuclear missiles able to hit Western Europe, but would leave NATO without similar weapons.

Mr. Wischnewski said the Soviet proposals would be passed on to the U.S.

A party spokesman said Mr. Brandt was planning to meet with British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington for briefings before Carrington visits Moscow on Monday.

Lord Carrington is to present Kremlin leaders with European Community proposals for ending the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan.

Britain's Afghan peace plan-cause for optimism?

LONDON, July 3 (R) — British officials were cautious today about the prospects for Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington's weekend visit to Moscow with Western proposals for a conference on Afghanistan but said they did not expect outright rejection.

The Foreign Office made no formal comment, but one official said: "We have some confidence that the Russians will listen, but no confidence they will accept."

"We do, however, expect a reasonable hearing and a decent reception, followed by a pause for reflection."

British proposals for international talks to negotiate Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan under guaranteed security safeguards were endorsed on Tuesday by the 10-nation European Economic Community (EEC) at its summit meeting in Luxembourg.

Lord Carrington flies to Moscow to explain the EEC plan on Sunday, and will spend most of Monday in talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, officials said.

The Soviet Union's intervention in Afghanistan, where it has kept 85,000 troops for 18

months, has seriously strained East-West relations. The plan envisages an international conference in two stages by October or November, at a venue yet to be decided.

In the first stage, the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council—Britain, China, France, the Soviet Union, and the United States—and Afghanistan's neighbours India, Iran and Pakistan, would try to work out safeguards for Afghanistan's security as an independent Non-aligned state.

The second stage would be joined by what the EEC called "representatives of the Afghan people" to discuss Afghanistan's future status and guarantees for its future independence.

The European formula does not specify whether Afghanistan's representatives would include the Soviet-backed government of President Babrak Karmal or the rebels, including feudal tribalists, Islamic fundamentalists and disaffected Marxists who are fighting him.

British officials refused to clarify this aspect of the EEC plan, arguing that it had been kept deliberately vague. They admitted this might cause difficulties.

Britain hopes that if the conference goes ahead its first stage will engender sufficient momentum to propel forward the more problematical second stage, the officials said.

But they are not expecting quick agreement to the plan from the Soviet Union.

"It would be wildly optimistic to think that the Russians would say yes to the proposals at this stage," one official commented.

"We do not expect them to either accept or reject the plan at present."

The proposed conference would review the Soviet Union's

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Penny pincher proves to be philanthropist

HUNTINGTON, West Virginia, July 3 (A.P.) — Retired post worker Clinton Teubert's bachelor life of saving pennies ended with an unexplained postscript of kindness—he left most of his \$3-million fortune to the blind. "His only desire and happiness was making money and when he got his hands on it, he didn't let it go," recalled Mr. Glenn Ratliff, who worked at the Huntington Post Office for many years with Mr. Teubert. Mr. Teubert wore shoes with holes in them, skipped meals, wore castoff clothes and quietly invested his savings, acquaintances say. When Teubert died in 1979 after being hit by a car at the age of 91, he left handwritten will on the back of a notice to stockholders of the Union Electric Company of St. Louis. In the will, he left seven hundred thousand dollars to several charities and churches, and ended with the instruction: "residue to aid the blind only." The will was challenged by Mr. Teubert's distant relatives, but in an order handed down Wednesday, Cabell County Circuit Court Judge Dan C. Robinson ruled that the document should be considered a valid will. The origin of Mr. Teubert's desire to help the sightless puzzled several of his acquaintances. A secretary speculated yesterday that the legacy may have sprung from his knee-reading. "He'd stay up half the night reading," said the secretary who asked not to be identified. "He made a remark to someone that it must be horrible to be blind."

American writer sentenced in Rome

ROME, July 3 (A.P.) — A Rome appeals court yesterday convicted American author Robert Katz of defaming Pope Pius XI in a book and a film about a Nazi mass slaying and gave him 14-month suspended sentence. The court upheld the complaint criminal libel filed by countess Eleonora Rossignani, a niece of the late Pope, against the Brooklyn-born author, who lives in Rome in his book, "Death in Rome." Mr. Katz contended that Pope Pius did not do all he could to prevent the Nazi slaying of 33 citizens in the Ardeatine Caves near Rome on March 24, 1944, hours after Italian partisans killed 32 German soldiers marching on a Rome street. Mr. Katz wrote the screenplay for the film "Massacre in Rome," starring Richard Burton in the role of Herbert Kappler, the Gestapo chief of occupied Rome who was convicted after the war of ordering the mass killing.

Pope won't attend Lourdes Congress

PARIS, July 3 (A.P.) — Pope John Paul II, still suffering from effects of a May 13 assassination attempt, will not attend if International Eucharistic Congress in Lourdes, France, in 16-23, the Roman Catholic Episcopate in France announced today. The Pope is suffering from a viral infection related to gunshot wounds he received in the attack. Despite John Paul's absence, the Roman Catholic Congress is expected to draw 27,000 participants from 120 countries. The Congress will feature religious services, conferences on church matters, round table discussions with leading Roman Catholic theologians and other activities.

American dope smugglers vanish

LAS PALMAS, Canary Islands, July 3 (R) — Two American fined \$32 million in Spain's biggest drug smuggling case have while freed without bail, police said today. The two, John Felt 38, and Henry John Weedon, 38, were convicted last year of trying to smuggle 5.3 tonnes of hashish on a yacht from Lebanon to United States. Mechanical failure forced them to stop at Canary Islands. The fines and amount of drugs seized were 5 nish records trial on related charges. They had escaped from Canary Islands and were probably hiding in another case, police said.

World's oldest scoutmaster dies

SAN DIEGO, California, July 3 (A.P.) — Mr. Sidney Loman, world's oldest active scoutmaster, has died at the age of 101. Loman, who attended his last scout meeting three months ago, his neighbourhood church shortly after celebrating his 101st birthday on Feb. 28, died Tuesday in a local hospital. Services were pending. Scout officials said Mr. Loman was the world's oldest active scoutmaster and had received the boy scout's high award, the Silver Beaver. He once said gratitude was his reward for the 60 years devoted to scouting. "Sometimes a young man with his wife will come up to me and he will say to me: 'This is the man who made me what I am.' He was one of my scouts. The when I get paid," Mr. Loman said. He was born in Texas on Feb. 28, 1880, the 17th of 19 children. His father was a freed slave from Alabama, his mother a Creek Indian. In 1921, after moving with his family to California's Imperial Valley, Mr. Loman began the first all-black boy scout troop there. Ten years later, he came to San Diego and founded troop 102 in 1941, the city's first all-black scouting unit. Although confined to a wheelchair at both his legs were amputated in his 90s, Mr. Loman continued conducting scout meetings every Thursday night.

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